The VIRGINIA ARGUS.

[No. 64 of Vol. VI.] *A FREE PRESS MAINTAINS THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE.* [Whole No. 585]

RICHMOND:—Printed (on *TUESDAYS* and *FRIDAYS*) by SAMUEL PLEASANTS, Jun. near the *VENDUE-OFFICE* of *M. VANDEWALL*.

(FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.) FRIDAY, November 30, 1798. (TEN CENTS SINGLE.)

BOOT & SHOE
MANUFACTORY from PHILADELPHIA.

John M'Bride

INFORMS the Public in general and his Friends and Customers in particular, that he continues to carry on the above business, at John Taylor's Copper-Smith shop, nearly opposite the street leading from Mayo's bridge, and from the great encouragement he has received will be enabled to render more satisfaction to his customers, and those who will please to favor him with their custom—He has on hand a large and complete assortment of the best Philadelphia materials, such as BOOT-LEGS, CALF SKINS, TOP ditto and SOAL-LEATHER.——Also, has received by the ship IRIS, from London, the best English BOOT LEGS and TOPS, VAMPS and COUNTERS, BEND-SOALS and TOP-PIECES, with the newest Philadelphia and London fashions.

N. B. Wanted TEN or TWELVE GOOD JOURNEYMEN who will receive encouragement at the above business.

Richmond, November 8th, 1798.

Ten Dollars Reward.

Ran away from this place, on the 26th of June last a NEGRO WOMAN named

SALLEY,
And two Children named

DAVID and JOSEPH.

SALLEY is a very likely woman, rather above the common size, of a yellowish complexion, with a bushy head of hair, which she combs up before, about twenty-five years of age. Her child DAVID, is about four or five years old, and JOSEPH about twelve or eighteen months old—She was seen a few days after her elopement near the Quaker meeting-house, in this neighbourhood, where she is probably concealed among the free negroes. If she has left this neighbourhood, it is more than probable that she has been conveyed in a boat to Richmond, where she has several acquaintances. I bought them in June last of Mr. Morgan Tompkins, of Gloucester county. The above reward will be given for delivering them to William Mitchell, in Henry county, or Five Dollars for securing them in some jail, or giving such information that I get them again.

THOMAS MITCHELL.

Lynchburg, August 4, 1798. [3w]

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to us by George Mayo, of Chesterfield county, to secure the payment of sundry monies due by the said Mayo, and for which William Smith, of the said county stands as security, as expressed in the said Trust Right;

WILL BE SOLD,

ON the premises, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Friday the 21st day of December next, an undivided moiety of that VALUABLE

Merchant & Grist

MILL,

at and adjoining the town of Manchester, at present in the occupancy of Messr. Andrew Nicolson & Co. with all and severally the appurtenances thereunto belonging, as conveyed to us by the above deed of trust. It will be understood by the purchaser that we acting merely as trustees, mean to convey no other right or title, but those conveyed to us in the above recited deed, which deed will be shewn to all those disposed to purchase, previous to and at the day of sale, on application to either of the subscribers.

BERN'D. MARKHAM, JAMES SCOTT, } *Trustees*
Chesterfield County, Nov. 14th, 1798. } (t d-s)

FOR SALE,
Two valuable Mulatto Male

SERVANTS,

One of them has been brought up to waiting in a house, and is acquainted with his business—the other is also a house servant, and is besides, a very good driver.

—ALSO—

A middle aged Negro Fellow.

The above Negroes having wives in Richmond, and being therefore unwilling to remove to the country with their present owner, they are sold to accommodate them, and not on account of any objections to their conduct.—For terms apply to

PROSSER & MONCURE.

Oct. 19, 1798. (tf)

LEATHER
FOR SALE.

The subscriber has a few Bundles of excellent Northward

Soal-Leather

for sale, either by the bundle or smaller quantity.

ALSO—Most kinds of other LEATHER at his Currying shop, opposite Richard Bowler's tavern.

James Lownes.

Richmond, 1st mo. 1798.

Just Published,
By SAMUEL PLEASANTS, jun. and for Sale at his Printing-Office, Richmond,

The Virginia Almanack
For the YEAR 1799.

The ASTRONOMICAL part by ISAAC BRIGGS

—*Containing*—

THE rising, setting, places and eclipses of the sun and moon; the phases, place of the ascending node, latitude and southing of the moon; the places & aspects of the planets (including the lately discovered planet, Georgian;) the rising, setting and southing of the planets, and the most conspicuous fixed stars; conjunctions of the planets, with fixed stars; the equation of time true within half a second, for the noon of every day in the year

—Also—

Superior and county courts in Virginia
Public officers of the state
Members of the Senate and House of Delegates
Table of Stamp Duties
Roads, from Richmond to Portsmouth Virginia; from Richmond to Portsmouth New Hampshire, from Richmond to the Sweet Springs—and from Richmond to Savannah, Georgia.
Friends yearly meetings
Members of Congress from Virginia
Tables of Interest
Tables of the weight and value of coins as they pass in the respective states of the union, with their sterling and federal value
Benevolence and Humanity
The Whistle, by doc. Franklin
Emilius and Clara, or the happy pair
The folly of inconsistent expectations
Resignation to Providence recommended as the duty of all
The wisdom of Providence in the variety of the seasons
Anecdotes.

POETRY.

A farmer to his friend
Ledyard's praise of women
Beauty's value, by Shakespeare
Gather your rose buds
Edwin and Engelina by Doctor Goldsmith
Song; The waves were hush'd the sky serene.

Buchanan, Dunlop & Co.
PETERSBURG,
Dunlop, Pollok & Co.
MANCHESTER,
Robert Pollok & Co.
RICHMOND,

Have Received
By LATE ARRIVALS from LIVERPOOL and LONDON,
A Complete and Handsome Assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Suited to the present and approaching Season, which they offer for sale on MODERATE terms, by wholesale or retail.

Robert Pollok & Co.
HAVE ON HAND
A few Pipes choice
Old London Particular Madeira

WINE.

November 1 (2m)

FOR SALE, The

Houses and Lots,

In the City of Richmond, formerly the property of Messr. Wm. & George Richardson. A long credit may be had for two-thirds of the purchase, if required.——Apply to

JOHN FOSTER.

Richmond, Nov. 7th, 1798. (8w)

FOR SALE,

A tract of Land,

CONTAINING between eight and nine hundred acres, lying on James river, and adjoining the town of Manchester. About one hundred and fifty acres of this land is cleared and under good fence the balance in wood and well timbered. The buildings are new, and fit for the reception of a small genteel family. Any one inclinable to purchase, on application will be shewn the premises by either Maj Obadiah Smith or Mr James Scott, who are empowered in my absence to contract for the same and make a title. Approved Bonds will be received in payment, and possession made agreeable to the purchaser.

WILLIAM SMITH.

Chesterfield county, October 16, 1798.

J. Prosser & Wm. Moncure,
Have connected themselves, to transact business in the

Auction and Commission line,
under the firm of

Prosser & Moncure

in the house lately occupied by Messrs. Hicks, Campbell and Currie; at which place Goods will be thankfully received, and advances of cash made if required.—Any business intrusted to their management will be faithfully attended to and the utmost punctuality observed.

JOHN PROSSER.
WILLIAM MONCURE.

Richmond, 15th June, 1798.

LEATHER
Wholesale and Retail.

BENJAMIN TATE,
Tanner, Currier & Leather Cutter,

INFORMS the Public in general and his Friends and Customers in particular, that he continues to carry on the TANNING, CURRYING & LEATHER CUTTING BUSINESS; has ready for SALE at his CURRYING SHOP and LEATHER STORE near the bridge,

A large and general Assortment of

LEATHER,

Of the best quality, consisting of

Slaughter and Spanish Hide, Soal, Skirting Harness, Bridle, Bag and Bellows Hide, Russette and Waxed, Upper & Kips; Waxed, Black Grained & Fair Calf-Skins; Hog, Sheep and Lamb Skins; Calf, Kip and Cordevan Boot Legs and Half Legs; Vamps, Counters and Soals.—Also Sheep & Lamb Wool, best Liver Oil and Lampblack which he offers for Sale on reasonable terms for ready money, Raw Hides or good Oak Bark.

Richmond, Nov. 3, 1798. (5w)

ASH SALES, *at Dover.*

BY Virtue of a Deed of Conveyance from Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, to James M'Marshall, bearing date the 29th of Nov. 1797

WILL BE SOLD,

At Dover, in Goochland county, on Monday, the 17th of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Public Auction, for READY MONEY, about

THIRTY NEGROES,

and the remaining Stock of

Horses, Cattle and Hogs,—

Among the Negroes are Twenty Men and Boys who are very valuable for their peculiar knowledge in Farming and taking care of Cattle. Two of the men are complete Distillers, one of them a single man, the other has a wife and one child, who will be sold together.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, jr. acting for JAMES M. MARSHALL.

Richmond, Nov. 3, 1798.

N. B. At the same time and place, the whole of the LANDS belonging to that estate, will be rented for the ensuing year (if not before rented by private contract.) The terms will be made known on the day, and bond with security required for the payment of the rents. Great preparations are made and making for the ensuing crop, so that it will be well worth the attention of those who have hands, &c. to work such an estate.

For the proprietor,
BENJ: HARRISON, jun.

(tds)

FOR SALE,
In pursuance of the last Will and Testament of the late William Anderson, Esquire, of London, the following

Tracts of Land, *viz.*

One Tract of Land situated on the branches of the Bird creek in the county of Goochland, and formerly the property of Colonel Thomas Massie, containing about 2,285 acres

One Tract of Land situated in the Parish of St. Martin, and county of Hanover, and formerly the property of the late Mr. David Anderson, jun. containing about 828 acres.

One Tract of Land situated near Mr Christopher Smith's in Louisa county, and formerly the property of Mr. Robert Harris, containing about 353 acres.

And one Tract of Land situated on the branches of Buck-mountain creek, near Mr. James Burnley's in the county of Albemarle, containing about 100 acres.

It is thought unnecessary to give a further description of any of the above tracts of land, as those who intend to purchase will no doubt view them; a certain time will be allowed for paying, if it is required on the part of the Purchaser——For further information or for concluding a bargain apply to

GEORGE SYME,
Attorney in fact for the Exor's.

Richmond, 1st Nov. 1798, opposite the P. Office. } (tf)

Marshall & Syme,

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE, RICHMOND,
HAVE FOR WHOLESALE,
A General Assortment of

MANUFACTURES,

For which Country Produce or Approved Notes will be taken.

Negroes for Sale.

ON Thursday the Thirteenth day of December next, will be exposed to sale in the town of Lynchburg, between Fifty and Sixty extremely Likely and Valuable

VIRGINIA BORN

SLAVES.

The terms are 12 months credit on giving bond with approved security bearing interest from the date, which will be remitted on those bonds which are punctually paid.

☞ Those who wish to give Cash for the whole or any part of the purchase money, will meet with a liberal discount.

JOHN RANDOLPH, Jr.

Nov. 15th, 1798. (tds)

Wanted

A Young Man to act as a Tutor in a private family in the country, to teach English (grammatically) Writing, Arithmetic, and the useful parts of the Mathematics, &c. He must come well recommended—to such an one generous encouragement will be given. For further particulars enquire of the Printer. (4w)

Notice,

THAT by virtue of a decree of the county court of Goochland, we the subscribers shall on Tuesday the first day of January next, on the premises, expose to SALE at Public Auction, for ready money,

The Tract of

LAND

On Licking-hole creek, in the county of Goochland, commonly called and known by the name of

BELL-AIR,

Or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to pay and satisfy the amount of the aforesaid decree in favor of William Fuqua vs Daniel Brodhead, Jr. together with the necessary costs attending the sale.

THOMAS ROYSTER, JOHN L. HARRIS, JOSEPH SHELTON. } *Com'rs.*
Goochland, 24th November, 1798. } (ds)

A Contract

IS offered for the DIGGING of a solid body of EARTH, STONE, &c. twenty feet deep and sixty feet square, in the vicinity of Richmond. One third may be dug first, and one third the sum received, or necessary expenses, as utensils and daily provisions will be found from the beginning. The Contract will be made with the lowest bidder in 8 days from the date. Further particulars will be made known by applying to the Printer hereof.

Richmond, Nov. 23, 1798. (2)

THE SUBSCRIBER,

BEGS leave to inform the public in general and his friends in particular, that he has taken the OLD CITY TAVERN, formerly occupied by Mr. Gabriel Galt, where gentlemen travellers may be very commodiously entertained, having made every prepation to give satisfaction, being determined to please upon reasonable terms.

SOLOMON RAPHAEL.

N. B. A few Gentlemen Boarders will be well accommodated.

Richmond, Nov. 26, 1798.

Coopers Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to Hire, for the ensuing year,

SIX OR EIGHT NEGRO

COOPERS,

For whom he will give a good price

AND FOUR OR FIVE

Journeymen Coopers,

(that are good Workmen)

Will meet with constant employ and good wages, by the piece or month, by applying at his shop on the cross street near the Masons' Hall.

Michael Grandstand.

November 12, 1798.

NOTICE,

THAT application will be made to the next Assembly, for the revival of the Rocky Ridge Inspection of Tobacco.

November 24th, 1798. (4w)

From a late London Paper.

SOME ACCOUNT
OF THE
CONSTITUTION OF EGYPT,
Under the Government of the Beys.

Egypt is called a Turkish province, but it is in fact a monarchical, military government. The Beys or governors of the eighty provinces have all the power in their hands, and support their authority by their confederates, the Mamelouk soldiery. The Sultan, indeed, keeps a Pacha in Cairo, the capital, but unless he were to be accompanied with an army, this representative could not exercise any degree of power. Four and twenty of the most powerful of the Beys compose a kind of Divan, which communicates its orders to the Pacha, which he publishes in the name of the Sultan. Almost all the Beys are Mamelouks, that is manumitted christian slaves from Georgia, Circassia, &c. &c. who have embraced the Mohammedan religion, and have risen gradually from the situation of a common soldier to the rank of Bey.

The name of Mamelouk is given to those children who have been carried off by merchants or robbers from Georgia, Circassia, Natolia, and the other provinces of the Ottoman empire, and afterwards exposed to public sale in the public market at Constantinople or Cairo. The Egyptian grandees, who themselves have a similar origin, educate these children in their houses, and prepare them for being their successors in their dignities. At present these foreigners alone can attain the rank of Bey, and be invested with public offices. The law on this subject is so precise that the son of a Bey never can succeed to his father's station. Commonly the sons of the Beys enter into the army, and the Divan assigns them a considerable revenue.

Almost all the Mamelouks are sprung from christian parents. After they are purchased they are compelled to embrace the Mohammedan religion, and learn the Turkish and Arabian languages. After they have learnt to read and write, they are instructed in the Koran.

From their earliest youth likewise, the Mamelouks are taught to ride, and the exercise of the spear, the sabre, and other arms. They are constantly exercised in military evolutions, inured to the heat of the climate, and to endure the parching drought of the deserts. By these exercises they attain health, vigour and courage.—In order to make good soldiers they only require to be instructed in European tactics.—At present, however, they fight without any kind of order, and are totally ignorant of artillery. The number of the Mamelouks is from 3000 to 6000.

When the Turkish emperor Selim, in the year 1517, conquered Egypt, he endeavoured, in order to preserve this important conquest, to gain the favour of the Mamelouks. For this reason he made little alteration in their form of government, and in a treaty of peace granted them great privileges. By this treaty the Beys were authorised to suspend from his office, and denounce to the Porte, the Pacha, or Viceroy of the Sultan, if he happened to incur their displeasure, or was guilty of any encroachment on their power. By this treaty likewise, they were bound annually to pay the sum of 500,000 aftani to the Porte. This sum was afterwards raised to 800,000, or about 150,000l. sterling. The Beys, however, commonly retain great sums for the repair of the canals and fortifications, and do not remit the half of it to Constantinople. Besides they are bound to supply a certain quantity of wheat, and nearly 150,000l. for the support of Medina, where Mahomet is buried, and the temple at Mecca. Upon these conditions was the unlimited authority of the Beys over all the inhabitants of Egypt recognised.

The Beys are sensible of the advantages of their situation, and abuse their power most grossly. A Pacha returns his authority only while he favors their views. If he attempts to defend the interests of his master or the Egyptians, he is immediately considered a traitor; the Divan assembles and sends him about his business. The Beys who are at the head of the provinces and of the troops, accordingly have all the power in their hands, and the people are completely subject to their arbitrary will.

Such is the constitution, such the men, and such the military force by which Buonaparte and his veteran troops are to be opposed! and such the regular government whose vigour and resources are so highly extolled, and whose fall will soon be lamented in pathetic strains!

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a Petition will be presented to the next General Assembly, to alter the Quarterly Term Courts in the County of Caroline. Nov. 13, 1798.

30

For the VIRGINIA ARGUS.

NUMBER I.

To GENERAL MARSHALL.

MANY events have combined, to render you a very important character in this country. You have long been regarded as the leader of that party in this state who arrogate to themselves the exclusive name of Federalists, while they demonstrate their federalism, by a servile attachment to the administration, by a rancorous persecution of every enlightened republican, and by audacious efforts to erect a monarchy or aristocracy upon the ruins of our free constitution. The energy of your mind, and the violence of your zeal have exalted you to this "bad eminence." The boldness and ability with which you have defended the most reprehensible measures of the federal government, recommended you to an administration who have never failed to reward their most zealous adherents with the highest offices and honours. It would have been strange if such a proselyte as you had been neglected, when the humble services of a Lee and a Pickering, have been gratefully rewarded. If you had employed your talents in defence of the people with as much zeal as you have manifested in defence of the administration, you would have received a reward much more exquisite and much more glorious than the adulation of a party, or the confidence of a government. Your history would have been "read in a nation's eyes." And though you would not have received the disgusting flattery with which the enemies of liberty and peace hailed your return from an unsuccessful mission, you would have enjoyed the approbation and esteem of all the wise and the virtuous. It must be extremely mortifying to a man of your sensibility, to find that notwithstanding the loud and extravagant applauses of your friends, you do not possess the confidence of the people of Virginia. The admiration of a party, and the favour of an administration, cannot console a mind like yours, for the disapprobation and aversion of your native country.

The pomp of office and the pageantry of power are no compensation for the suspicion and jealousy of a free and virtuous people. The administration will exalt you to the most sple did honours, which they can bestow, but they cannot render you invulnerable to the just reproaches of an indignant republican. It must be admitted that some of your friends are good and patriotic men. But if you are indeed "an American in heart, and in sentiment," you must be deeply mortified when you observe that the persons most vehement in your praise are the partizans of Great-Britain, and the inveterate enemies of our independence. If you are indeed "an American in heart, and in sentiment," you must be astonished and afflicted, when you perceive that your principles are most warmly admired by persons who are Englishmen "in heart and in sentiment." You have been deputed on a mission which involved the peace and happiness, and perhaps the existence of your country. I do not intend to examine the propriety of your conduct, during this important mission. I do not intend to enquire whether you ever were animated with the spirit of peace, and whether you divested yourself of that rancorous hatred against France, which your party has felt from the commencement of her revolution, and which you felt in a very eminent degree when you accepted the office of a minister of peace. When I avoid these enquiries it is not from a conviction, that the result would be honourable, or favourable to you. I do not wish to confound our controversy with France with the subjects of discussion upon which the American people differ. The administration have adopted this policy with a success most flattering to them, and most fatal to their country. The name of France has been the *talistic* word by which they have silenced all opposition, and accomplished every measure. Our unfortunate rupture with that republic has given an unnatural popularity to the friends of aristocracy and monarchy. It has enabled them to propagate principles which were once heard with disgust and horror, and it has enabled them to accomplish designs which could not have been attempted two years ago, without producing an immediate and universal insurrection of the people. Your party have exaggerated the cruelties and enormities of the French revolution in order to excite an excessive and frantic indignation against France. And then they have artfully availed themselves of the angry passions which they kindled, in order to bring detestation upon republican principles. When they have excited an abhorrence of French principles, they are enabled by a very natural association of ideas, to produce an abhorrence of republican principles, because these are the avowed, if not the actual principles of the French nation. But it was not sufficient for the purposes of your party to bring republican opinions into contempt. It was necessary to vilify and to persecute the most able and illustrious defenders of these opinions. The publication of your dispatches, and the happy exercise of your diplomatic skill, has produced a momentary delusion & infatuation, in which an opposition to the administration is confounded with hostility to the government, and treason to the country. According to the logic of your party, a disapprobation of any measure of the government, or a contempt for any man in the administration, is inseparably connected with an abhorrence of the constitution and with a treasonable attachment to France. The distinctions which were once so well known, in this country between the society and the government, the union and the constitution, and the constitution and the administration, these distinctions once so obvious are now forgotten amidst the execrations and yells against French cruelty and French ambition which are incessantly kept up by the hirelings of Great Britain and the enemies of liberty. This delusion cannot last. If the people of this country are not "the most enlightened people in the world," they have at least understanding enough to know the inestimable value of liberty, and courage enough to defend it. They will discover that the executive directory of France are not our most dangerous enemies. The vengeance of an oppressed and insulted people is almost as terrible as the wrath of Heaven. The artifices and clamours of your party cannot prevent the people from discovering that their constitution has been violated and their liberty invaded whilst their apprehensions and their passions have been directed towards a foreign enemy. I shall animadvert in some subsequent numbers with severity, but with truth, upon the political creed which you have published. If I was your personal enemy I should rejoice at the indiscretion of which you have been guilty. I should rejoice at the infatuation which has led you to an avowal of principles odious to your country and fatal to your fame. But since I am not your personal enemy, I cannot help lamenting that you have proved by your own deliberate confessions, that you are not worthy of the confidence of the people of Virginia. It is painful to attack the political reputation of a man whose talents are splendid, and whose private character is amiable, but I am impelled, by the sacred duties which I owe to the cause of truth and liberty. I solemnly undertake to demonstrate that the principles which you have explicitly avowed, or which may be fairly inferred from your answers, are dangerous to the constitution and independence of this country. I solemnly undertake to demonstrate that these principles are incompatible with the happiness of the people, and with a genuine attachment to a republican government. I repeat that I am not stimulated by personal hatred. I am not conscious of any of the rancour and malignity of party-spirit. The principles which you entertain, and which I have determined to arraign and expose, are obnoxious and abhorrent to my most sober and temperate judgment. I would not attack the worst of your opinions for the abstracted purpose of preventing your aggrandizement, or producing your downfall. But since your elevation would be dangerous to the liberty of my country, it is my duty to prevent it by a fair and candid examination of your principles. In the performance of this duty I shall not attempt to torture your feeling, by acrimony of censure and energy of invective. You have long been accustomed to the blandishments of flattery, and it is possible that the plain language of sincerity and truth may kindle your resentment. I shall hold myself responsible to you for this attack upon your political reputation, but I shall hear with contempt the clamours and menaces of your friends. In the examination of your answers I shall expose the insincerity and art of which you have been guilty. This insincerity will injure you even with moderate men of your own party. It must be admitted that their number is very inconsiderable, and it is probable that their censure will partake of the apathy of their sentiments.

The majority of your party will readily excuse any duplicity. Like the Jesuits, their predecessors in ambition and hypocrisy, it is their fundamental maxim, that the holiness of the end, will sanctify the most dishonorable means. Their gratitude for your past services, and their sanguine expectations from your future exertions, will readily induce them to forgive a momentary affectation of the good principles, which they abhor. You did not calculate with sufficient confidence upon the attachment of your own party. You might have gone much farther in the avowal of republican opinions, without forfeiting their confidence, or losing their affections. You might have ventured to publish a creed which would have imposed upon every weak and credulous republican. Your party would have had penetration enough to ascribe your conduct to policy and not to *principle*, and your services in congress would have been an ample atonement for a momentary desertion from their standard. They would not have believed that you had seriously abandoned the administration, after your long and zealous attachment to it, and when your greatness and power were growing and flourishing in the genial sunshine of executive favor. They know that the man who has once deserted the people, will never return to them.

CURTIUS.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Yesterday arrived two mails from Dublin, but instead of the accounts which were so anxiously expected of the defeat of the enemy, we are condemned not merely to a painful delay of favourable intelligence, but to the mortification of knowing that the French and their confederates have obtained further advantages over our forces.

The mails of yesterday bring no official acounts later than the bulletin which announces the retreat of the enemy from Castlebar to Foxford. A messenger has since arrived with intelligence to governmet of a later date.

It appears that the French did not take post at Foxford. They seemed to shape their course towards Sligo At Killoony, they were met by the Limerick militia, who were advancing to join marquis Cornwallis An engagement ensued and the militia were beaten, with the loss of a good many killed and wounded, besides their cannon—Why was not better information procured, and better communication kept up, so as to prevent this accidental rencounter?

Other accounts received in town, state, that the march of the enemy towards Sligo was only a feint, by which they induced the British commander to form arrangements to counteract this attempt. By a sudden and unexpected movement, however, it is said they succeeded in passing Gen Lake's flank, which they turned, with some loss, and took a direction which indicated their design of penetrating towards the north —The army of Marquis Cornwallis appears to be in pursuit of them in different bodies.

The whole of the enemy's force including all who have joined them, is now stated in a ministerial paper to be 4000 strong. That under marquis Cornwallis is with equal confidence stated to be 25 000. If these statements be correct, we cannot help thinking that the operations against the enemy have not been conducted with that vigor which such superior force would have justified, and which a peculiar state of Ireland required. It was a very dangerous thing in the present state of that country to allow the flag of a handful of invaders, and a rebellious route, to fly so long triumphant. The boldness and enterprise of the enemy is calculated to raise partisans. The apparent timidity of the British force is fitted to discourage. Those who feel for the honor of the British name too cannot easily reconcile themselves to this affair. They are the real libellers of the national character, who when it is exposed to suspicion, would refuse all opportunity of clearing up what is doubtful, and would allow partial misconduct or accidental disasters to become a national disgrace, When the circumstances of the affair, as represented by government; when the relative force of the enemy and the king's forces are considered, it must appear extraordinary that three weeks have elapsed and our accounts from the scene of action are not only unsatisfactory but painful. The loss sustained indeed is trifling, but not so the honour; here a high spirited people ought "to feel a stain like a wound."

September 15.

The River Thames was scarce ever known to be fuller of shipping than at this time. The West Indiamen and American ships are uncommonly numerous. The Americans are the only foreign ships permitted to come into the Pool. [*Convoy ha l*]

October 1.

Every preparation is making in the kingdom of Naples for active war.

There are no hopes of a solid peace, on the result of the negociations at Rastadt. The deputation of the empire, in their conclusum, stick, "tooth and nail," to their demand for the restoration of Kehl and Cassel, which the French are in possession of on the right bank of the Rhine.

The Posnania Gazette, says, That Prince Repnin had gone from Dresden to Vienna to negociate a passage for 60,000 Russians, through Gallicia and Austria, to unite with the Austrians on the frontiers of Switzerland. Several Russian regiments have already arrived in Gallicia.

The finishing stroke has been given to the conquest of Switzerland, by the Gen. Schauenberg having obtained a complete victory at Underwalden. The French general says, "all that afflicts me, is, that this day has cost much blood; but we had to contend with *rebels*, whom it was necessary to reduce."

Oct. 1. 3 per cent. Consol. 50 1-2.

The national debt, as it stood at midsummer 1798—£.468,428,967 17 4.

BELFAST, September 21.

The following persons have been discharged from the Postlethwaite prison ship, having found security to transport themselves to America; Charles Develin, John Service, Tristram Moore, John Caldwell, Hugh Boyd, James Wallace (Hollywood), John Quin, Samuel Bonnel, Alexander Clandinnan, William Lowry, James Hamilton, William Shaw, and David Shaw.

The following notice was yesterday distributed in Carrickfergus and neighborhood by order of the commandant of that district: "The people are hereby informed, that after the clemency with which those concerned in the late rebellion have been treated, should any disaffection appear, or any tendency to insurrection be found, they may expect to receive the most severe and exemplary punishment, both in their persons and property. To avoid suspition, they are recommended to remain at their homes and occupations. They will be made accountable for such of their families as are absent. The people are immediately to put up lists of the inhabitants in each house and cabin upon their doors; and no person is to be absent, at their peril, after nine o'clock at night, or before five o'clock in the morning. They will be visited frequently."

Admiralty Office, September 22.

Copy of a letter from the right honorable admiral earl of St. Vincent, K. B. to Evan Nepean, esq. dated Ville-de-Paris, before Cadiz, 20th August, 1798.

I enclose the representation of a very gallant and obstinate action fought by his majesty's sloop l'Espoir, of fourteen six pounders, against a Ligurian Pirate of very superior force, which reflects such lustre upon his majesty's arms that too much cannot be said in praise of it.

The loss of Mr. Soulsby, the master, is greatly to be lamented, as he was a very promising young man.

His majesty's sloop l'Espoir, Gibraltar, 10th August, 1798.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to acquaint your lordship, that having under my charge part of the Oran convoy, on the 7th inst. about five P. M. I discovered a large ship seemingly steering to cut off the convoy, or for Malta, Cape Windmill bearing N. E. by N. four or five leagues. If she proved an enemy I saw the preservation of the convoy depended upon my opposing her, I therefore hauled out from them, and made all sail to meet her. A little before seven P. M perceiving her to be a man of war, and hove too, to receive me, I hoisted our colours, that we might know each other, being then within musket shot; but when we came upon her weather quarter, hailed, which I answered. He then ordered me, in a very imperious manner, and in good English, to "go to Leeward of him, and strike, or he would sink me," firing one shot into us and instantly after his whole broadside which we returned, and continued a very heavy fire of great guns and small arms on both sides, till about 3 quarters past ten P. M. when we had the satisfaction to hear him call out for quarter, "begging us not to fire any more; he was a Genoese." I told him we were a British man of war, and ordered him to lower his sails and come on board of me, but he paid no further attention and kept shooting up to gain a situation to take us. We brought one broadside to bear and thinking his force too great to be trifled with, gave it to him with its full effect, and he returned it; but on our shooting ahead, and tacking to give him the other, he again cried out, "begging us not to fire again, that he was badly wounded, but would obey my orders immediately," and on lowering his sails all firing ceased about 11 o'clock P. M. The vessel is called the Laguira, Don Frane de Orso, commander, a Dutch frigate sold to the Genoese, and mounting twelve eighteen pounders, four twelve pounders, ten six pounders, twelve long wall pieces and four swivels, with 120 men on board of all nations.

It would give me infinite pleasure if I could close this, without having to inform your lordship, that in the first hour of the action I lost my master Mr. Soulsby, a loss I felt more severely, for he was brave with the greatest coolness and knew his duty well. I had six men wounded, two badly; the Ligurian had seven men killed, and the first captain very dangerously wounded.

No panegyric of mine can do justice to either Warrant Officers or men; for the great disparity between the vessels, shews that, had it not been for their spirited exertions, we must have fallen a sacrifice to these pirates, or whatever else they may be.

The service is much indebted to the spirited conduct of capt. Brown of the 28th regiment, who happened to be on board, by his animation inspiring all around, and by his attention to the guns; nor should I do justice if I did not beg leave in the strongest terms, to recommend to your lordship's notice, Mr. Hemphill, the purser, who, with my leave, came up from below, where he was stationed: and by his assiduity in attending the guns, saved me much, as after the loss of the master, my attention was more particularly required in manœuvring the helm and sails.

I have the honor to be, &c.

LOFTUS OTWAY BLAND.

CONSTANTINGPLE, Aug. 20.

Within these few days the proclamation which Buonaparte issued in the Arabic language, on his landing in Egypt, has been made public. The following is a faithful translation of it—

In the name of the gracious and merciful God. There is no God but God; he has no son or associate in his kingdom. The present moment, which is destined for the punishment of the Beys, has been long anxiously expected. The Beys coming from the mountains of Georgia and Bajars, have desolated this beautiful country—long insulted and treated the French nation with contempt, and oppressed her merchants in various ways. Buonaparte, the general of the French republic according to the principles of liberty, is now arrived. He is here; and the Almighty, the Lord of both worlds has seated the destruction of the Beys.

Inhabitants of Egypt, when the Beys tell you the French are come to destroy your religion, believe them not!—It is an absolute falsehood, believe it not. Answer these deceivers, that they are only come to rescue the rights of the poor from the grasp of their tyrants, and that the French adore the Supreme Being, and honor the Prophet and his holy Koran.

All men are equal in the eyes of God—understanding, talents, and science alone make a difference between them: as the Beys therefore, do not possess any of these qualities, how can they be worthy to govern the country?

Yet are they the only possessors of extensive tracts of land, beautiful female slaves, excellent horses, magnificent palaces! have they, then, received an exclusive privilege from the Almighty!—If so, let them produce it. But the Supreme Being, who is just and merciful towards all mankind, wills that in future none of the inhabitants of Egypt shall be prevented from attaining to the first employments and the highest honors. The administration, which shall be conducted by persons of intelligence, talents, and foresight will be productive of happiness and security. The tyranny and avarice of the Beys have laid waste Egypt, which was formerly populous and well cultivated

The French are true Musselmen. Not long since they marched to Rome, and overthrew the throne of the Pope, who excited the Christians against the professors of Ham (the Mahometan religion.) Afterwards they directed their course to Malta, and drove out the unbelievers, who imagined they were appointed by God to make war on the Musselmen. The French had at all times been true and sincere friends of the Ottoman emperor, and the enemies of their enemies. May the empire of the sultan therefore be eternal; but may the Beys of Egypt our oppressors, whose insatiable avarice has continually excited disobedience and subordination, be trodden in the dust and annihilated.

Our friendship shall be extended to those of the inhabitants of Egypt who shall join us: as also to those who shall remain in their dwellings and observe a strict neutrality, and who, when they shall have seen our conduct with their own eyes, shall hasten to submit to us. But the dreadful punishment of death awaits those who shall take up arms for the Beys and against us:—for them there shall be no deliverance, nor shall any trace of them remain.

Article 1. All places which are no more than three leagues distant from the route of the French army, shall send one of their principal inhabitants to the general, to declare that they submit and will hoist the French flag, which is blue, white and red.

2. Every village which shall oppose the French army shall be burnt to the ground.

3 Every village which shall submit to the French, shall hoist the French flag, and that of the sublime Porte, their ally, whose duration be eternal.

4. The Shelks and principal persons of each town and village shall seal up the effects and houses of the Beys, and take care that not the smallest article shall be lost.

5. The Shelks, Cadies, and Imans shall continue to exercise their respective functions and put up their prayers, and perform the exercises of religious worship in the mosques and houses of prayer. All the inhabitants of Egypt shall offer up thanks to the Supreme Being, and put up public prayers for the destruction of the Beys.

May the Supreme God make the glory of the Sultan of the Ottomans eternal, pour forth his wrath on the Mamelukes, and render glorious the destiny of the Egyptian nation! (Signed) BUONAPARTE.

FALMOUTH Sept. 21.

This morning arrived here an American ship called the Mount Vernon, captain Mesfick, from Baltimore, who reports, that on Tuesday morning last, the 18th inst. about 20 leagues W. of the Scicily Islands, he was boarded by his Majesty's ship Clyde, from whence he got information that the Stag, Ambuscade, Minerva and Clyde frigates, had fallen in with nine sail of French men of war the day before, full of troops, which appeared to be steering for Ireland; that the French squadron (though double the number of the British ships, and several of them ships of the line) never chased the frigates. Capt. Mesfick says that the English frigates had seperated, and made the best of their way for different parts of Ireland, and that a cutter had been dispatched to Portsmouth with the intelligence.

BRITISH AMITY!

NEW-PORT, (R. I.) November 4.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Samuel Chace, late master of the ship Ascension, dated October 20.

"I am now on board an English Letter of Marque schooner, bound for New-York. Have only time to inform you, that the ship Ascension has been condemned at Dominica, stock and fluke, together with all my own property and that of my owners—The above ship was taken by the British frigate Amphitrite, Charles Elkins, commander, and adjudicated by one Matson, judge of the admiralty courts, who admitted an humble appeal. Such things are, Treaties and Wooden Walls notwithstanding."

PHILADELPHIA, November 19.

The resolutions which originated in and were passed by the legislature of Massachusetts, recommending an additional article to the Constitution of the Union, to exclude citizens naturalized since the declaration of Independence from seats in our national councils, under the pretence of keeping out foreign influence, have also been agreed to by the legislatures of Connecticut and Vermont. It is conjectured on good grounds, that among those who take the lead in this measure, the real object is to stop the career of one or two individuals, now high in estimation, and deservedly so, with a great portion of the people of the United States—what renders these individuals so obnoxious to the sticklers of the proposed *amendment*, is their attachment to *Republicanism*—the founders of the Constitution, the *People*, cannot be too often reminded of the necessity of guarding it with a watchful eye.

November 20.

The Third Session of the Fifth Congress of the United States, commences on Monday Sennight. From what the present Representatives have *already done*, the people of America have grounds to judge what they are capable of doing,—if the voice of *the people* is only heard in murmurs; rescued as if by a miracle from the voracious jaws of *a mercenary war faction*—it depends upon the vigilant and temperate spirit of Republican America, whether we are or not to be whirled into the vortex of danger once more.

A merchant of Philadelphia, who has recently transmuted himself from a *British agent* into an *American citizen*, was exclaiming violently against Logan for his interference in preventing a *war between America and France*; a *quaker*, and a federalist too, told him, "Thee would not be so loud in thy declamation if thee had disposed of thy late importation of *swords, pistols, muskets*, and other *instruments of death*."

FEDERAL SCRAPS.

FROM FENNO'S SHEET.

'LIBERTY—It is a fine founding word, but moſt of thoſe who uſe it, mean nothing more by it than a *liberty to oppreſs others*, themſelves uncontrouled by any ſuperior authority.' [*proof of the Sedition Law!*]

'GOVERNMENT.—The chief buſineſs of a government is like that of a nurſe, to hinder thoſe who are under their care from doing miſchief to themſelves, of which they are in perpetual purſuit, and perpetually angry with thoſe who endeavour to prevent them.' —[*As for example the people of the United States are ſo ſilly as not to know what's good for them, ſome old woman is therefore neceſſary to prevent them from burning their fingers!* "Hail Columbia happy land."]

The vagrants of Egypt will no doubt rejoice,— "and rub the elbow at the news" of the approach of Buonaparte, as they will probaly regard it as tending to the fulfilment of a prophecy they have among them, in which they place implicit confidence.

Years after years ſhall roll,
Ages o'er ages ſlide,
Before the World's controul,
Shall check the creſcent's pride.

Baniſhed from place to place,
Wide as the Ocean's roar,
The mighty Gypſey race
Shall viſit every ſhore.

But when the hundredth year,
Shall three times doubled be,
Then ſhall an end appear
To all their ſlavery.

Then ſhall the warlike powers
From diſtant climes return,
Egypt again be ours,
And Turkiſh turrets burn.

The New-Yorkers ſeem determined to prevent a viſitation from the yellow fever next year. Their corporation is actively engaged in deviſing a plan of forming an aqueduct which is to convey the waters of the Brunx into every ſtreet of that city.

We underſtand the governor of this ſtate has requeſted the Board of Health to furniſh him with ſuch documents in their poſſeſſion, as may tend to throw light on the ſubject of our late epidemic. He has likewiſe requeſted their opinion reſpecting the means of preventing its return.

According to advices from Raſtadt, dated Sept. 12, it appears,

"The deputation of the Empire, on the 10th, voted its concluſum in anſwer to the laſt French note, which is the ſame in ſubſtance that it was expected to be. The deputation conſents to cede the Iſland Peter's Ave, but requires the reſtoration of Kehl and Caſtle. This concluſum was, on the 11th, ratified, and delivered as a note to the French miniſter, by the Auſtrian plenipotentiary The latter, however, ſtill declares that Auſtria will never conſent to any demand on the right bank of the Rhine, nor accede to any ſuch conceſſion by the Deputation."

The Congreſs of Raſtadt with its ſuite, conſiſts of ſix hundred and thirty one perſons.

November 21.

PARTICULARS OF THE PLEASING DISCOVERY.

The money which was ſtolen from the bank of Pennſylvania at the commencement of the fever, is now happily recovered to within two thouſand dollars; and, it is expected even that will be yet recovered.

It ſeems that the only perſons engaged in the buſineſs, were Iſaac Davis, a carpenter, and the porter who ſlept in the bank—This porter, we underſtand, had applied for a vacant clerkſhip in the bank; but as he was not a fit perſon, it was refuſed him. Determined on revenge, he concerted the plan of robbing the bank with this Davis. One day, after the bank was ſhut, and before the watchmen had taken their poſts, he picked the locks of the iron doors of the vaults, and handed the money out to Davis. They then adjourned to ſome neighboring place and divided it. The next morning the porter ran to the caſhier in a ſeemingly great fright, and informed him of the ſituation of the bank. As the man had borne the moſt irreproachable character, and told ſo fair a tale, he was not ſuſpected. In a ſhort time after this, the porter was ſeized with the prevailing fever. As ſoon as Davis learnt it, he went to him and deſired him to give his ſhare of the money into his (Davis's) care until he recovered, leſt his phyſician, or ſome attendant might find it, and thereby lead to a diſcovery.—The porter did ſo, and in a few days after delirium ſeized him, and he died without making any confeſſion. Thus far fortune ſeemed to favor Davis.

Thinking himſelf now ſecure, Davis ſet up his carriage and pair, and pretended that an Indiaman had arrived at New-York, in which he had ſent out an adventure. At length, he ventured to make a large depoſit in the bank of Pennſylvania. The caſhier perceiving ſo large a ſum carried to the credit of this man was ſurpriſed, and informed the preſident. As it bore a ſuſpicious aſpect, they agreed that the caſhier ſhould enquire of the other banks whether Davis had made any depoſits there alſo. Upon an inveſtigation it was found that he had depoſited 17,000 dollars in the three banks. The proper means were then taken to have himſecured, and, upon examination, he confeſſed his villainy, and agreed at the ſame time to give up all the money in his poſſeſſion, together with his carriage and horſes on condition of pardon. This was granted him. The ſum recovered by the bank is 158,000 dollars.

November 22.

We learn that at a meeting of the Academy of Medicine, held on Tueſday evening; it was reſolved that eulogiums ſhould be pronounced on two of their late members, Drs. Cooper and Sayre, who fell martyrs to their humanity, during our late epidemic. Dr. Cox is to prepare the eulogium of Dr Sayre, and Dr. Meaſe that of Dr. Cooper.

BALTIMORE, November 21.

Captain Vibert, of the ſchooner America, in 43 days from Cadiz, has brought an account of the action between the French and Britiſh fleets in the mouth of the Nile. from on board the Ville de Paris, admiral Jervis.

VILLE DE PARIS, OFF CADIZ, Sept. 27, 1798.

The commander in chief has inexpreſſible happineſs in communicating to the officers, ſeamen and marines of his majeſty's ſhips before Cadiz, that an action was fought at the mouth of the Nile, on the firſt, ſecond and third of Auguſt, and under the bleſſing of God, and the intrepid conduct of the officers and crew of the ſquadron under the orders of rear-admiral ſir Horatio Nelſon, K. B. a moſt ſignal and glorious victory was obtained over that of France, as will be the beſt ſeen by the number of their ſhips taken and blown up, as follow:—

French Line.

Le Gonorrier, 74 guns, 700 men, taken; Le Conquerante, 74, 700, taken; Le Spartial, 74, 700, taken; L'Aquilon, 74, 700, taken; Le Souverante du Peuple, 74, 700, taken; Le Franklin, 80, 800, taken; L'Orient, 120, 1010, blown up; Le Tonnant, 80, 800 taken; Le Heureaux, 74, 700, taken; Le Timoleon, 74, 700, blown up; Le Mercure, 74, 700, taken; Le Guillaume Tell, 80, 700, eſcaped; Le Genereaux, 74, 700, eſcaped.

Frigates.

Le Dian, 48, 300, eſcaped; Le Juſtice, 46, 300, eſcaped; L'Artimeſe, 36, 250, burnt; Le Scruuſe, 36, 250, diſ. ſunk.

Engliſh Line.

Culloden, of 74 guns, 590 men; Theſeus, 74, 590; Alexander, 74, 590; Vanguard, 74, 590; Minotaur, 74, 640; Swiftſure, 74, 590; Audacious, 74, 590; Defence, 74, 590; Zealous, 74, 590; Orion, 74, 590; Goliah, 74. 590; Bellerophon, 74, 590.

Frigates.

Leander, 50 guns; Le Mutin ſloop, 18 guns.

Liſt of killed and wounded on board the Engliſh fleet.

Vanguard.

Killed—Captain Teddy, of marines; Mr. Thomas Leymour and Mr. I Taylor, midſhipmen; 20 ſeamen, 7 marines.

Wounded—Rear admiral Nelſon, lieutenants Veſſal and M. Adige; Mr. Campbell, ſecretary; Mr. Auſtin, boatſwain; Meſſrs. Weatherſton and Antrim, midſhipmen; 60 ſeamen, 8 marines.

Killed— Five ſeamen.

Wounded—One officer, 24 ſeamen, 5 marines

Alexander.

Killed—Lieutenant John Collins, 13 ſeamen.

Wounded—Captains Ball and Creſwell, of marines; Mr. Lawſon, maſter; 2 midſhipmen, 48 ſeamen, 5 marines.

Minotaur.

Killed—Lieutenant Kircher, of marines; Mr. John Walker, mate; 18 ſeamen, 3 marines.

Wounded—Lieutenants Irwin and Jewell, of marines; Mr. Thomas Foxion, 2d maſter; 2 midſhipmen, 54 ſeamen, 6 marines.

Swiftſure.

Killed—Seven ſeamen.

Wounded—Mr. William Smith, maſter; 19 ſeamen, 2 marines.

Audacious.

Killed—One ſeaman.

Wounded—Lieutenant John Jones, Mr. Fent, gunner; 31 ſeamen, 2 marines.

Defence.

Killed—Three ſeamen, 1 marine.

Wounded—Nine ſeamen, 2 marines.

Zealous.

Killed—One ſeaman.

Wounded—Nine ſeamen.

Orion.

Killed—Mr. Bird, captain's clerk, 11 ſeamen, 1 marine.

Wounded—Captain Sir James Saumerez, knight; Mr. Sadler, boatſwain; 3 midſhipmen, 18 ſeamen, 6 marines.

Culloden.

Killed—None.

Wounded—None.

Goliah.

Killed—Mr. William Davis, mate; Mr. Andrew Brown, midſhipman; 12 ſeamen, 7 marines.

Wounded—Lieutenant William Wilkinſon, Mr. L. Travis, midſhipman; Mr. Scho. cham School, Mr. I. Payne, midſhipman; 20 ſeamen, 9 marines.

Majeſtic.

Killed—Captain Weſtcot, Mr. Z. Ford, midſhipman; Mr. Andrew Gilmore, boatſwain; 33 ſeamen, 14 marines.

Wounded—Two midſhipmen, captain's clerk, 124 ſeamen, 16 marines.

Bellerophon.

Killed—Lieutenant R. S. Daniel, lieutenant P. W. Lawden, lieutenant G. Joluſſe, Mr. Thomas Elliſon, 32 ſeamen, 13 marines.

Wounded—Captain Derby, Mr Edward Kerby, mate; captain Hopkins, of marines; Mr. Chapman, boatſwain; 126 ſeamen, 17 marines.

MEMORANDUM.

This action took place in Roſetta Bay, at one of the mouths of the Nile, with the enemy at an anchor, when the Britiſh fleet ran in (excepting the leading ſhip, the Culloden, which unfortunately got on ſhore) and anchored alongſide the French with head and ſtern anchors.

Minute of facts ſtated in the diſpatches to Lord St. Vincent.

The French tranſports ran into the Nile and Buonaparte landed with only a few days proviſions on hand, with about thirty eight thouſand men, two thouſand having been cut to pieces on an attempt to land at Alexandria, where they expected a paſſive reception. The laſt diſpatches ſtate, that the only ſupplies Buonaparte could get were a little rice and water, brought to him on camels by the Arabs, but that the Turks were taking meaſures, not only to cut off this ſuccour, but to march againſt him.

The crew of the Timoleon, when the ſhip took fire, attempted to ſave themſelves on ſhore, but were all cut to pieces! The L'Orient's people were in part deſtroyed in the ſame manner, and blown up, only a few eſcaped, perhaps into the woods to ſtarve.

The French fleet at the time of the action, had only five days proviſions on board.

The following is a ſtatement according to the foregoing account, of the killed and wounded in the Britiſh fleet, under rear admiral Nelſon, in the engagement at the mouth of the Nile, including officers:—

	Killed.	Wounded.
Vanguard	30	75
Theſeus	5	30
Alexander	14	58
Minotaur	23	65
Swiftſure	7	22
Audacious	1	35
Defence	4	11
Zealous	1	9
Orion	13	29
Culloden	0	0
Goliah	21	33
Majeſtic	50	143
Bellerophon	49	147
	218	657

Number of guns on board the different fleets.

French		1192
Britiſh	956	
To which add the guns of the Mejeſtic (this ſhip is not mentioned in the liſt of the Britiſh line)	74	
Total of the Britiſh		1030
Guns in favour of the French		162

This engagement in which the Britiſh have taken 9 ſhips of the line, blown up two, ſunk one frigate and burnt another, may be ranked foremoſt amongſt the many bloody naval actions which have taken place in the 18th century, but whether it will have any effect in haſtening a peace is doubtful. Should Buonaparte's expedition to Egypt prove unſucceſsful, and one defeat be added to another, it will certainly have a great weight in the preſent negociations of Europe; but ſhould he, on the contrary, be ſucceſsful, it is not likely but the French may ſtand out as firmly as ever in their demands againſt the combined powers. But ſpeculation is vain; for negociation is carried to ſuch a length at the preſent time, that there is no judging from appearances.

NEW-YORK, November 15.

It ſhould be a cuſtom with the printers of republican newſpapers in our country, to publiſh, at leaſt once a year, the following prophetic remarks of Thomas Jefferſon, Eſq written during our late ſtruggle for independence,—They diſplay, in few words, the philoſopher, the ſtateſman, the patriot, and the man of penetration. The truth of them, we believe, will not be conteſted by even the advocates for *infallibility* and Britiſh influence.

"But is the ſpirit of the people an infallible, a permanent reliance? Is it government? Is this the kind of protection we receive in return for the rights we give up? Beſides, the ſpirit of the times may alter, *will* alter. Our *rulers will* become *corrupt*, our people careleſs. A *ſingle zealot* may commence perſecutor, and *better men* be *his* victims. It can never be too often repeated, that the time for fixing every eſſential right on a legal baſis is while our rulers are honeſt, and ourſelves United. From the concluſion of this war, we ſhall be going down hill. It will not then be neceſſary to reſort every moment to the people for ſupport. They will be forgotten, therefore, and their *rights diſregarded*. They will forget themſelves, but in the ſole faculty of making money, and will never think of uniting to effect a due reſpect for their rights. The ſhackles therefore, which ſhall not be knocked off at the concluſion of this war, will remain on us long, will be made *heavier* and *heavier*, till our rights ſhall *revive or expire* in a convulſion."

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) Nov. 3.

THE AQUEDUCT.

A ſpirit of enterprize and public utility pervades the inhabitants of Portſmouth, and renders them no leſs worthy of applauſe than their neighbours in more flouriſhing capitals.—A ſubſcription was ſome time ſince opened for the purpoſe of ſupplying the inhabitants with water, by means of an Aqueduct, from at leaſt 2 3 4 miles diſtant.—Ground for this purpoſe was broken about ſix months paſt; and although the late calamity preſented many incidental embarraſſments, yet perſeverance has ſo far ſurmounted all obſtacles, that the work will be completed by the 25th inſt. The main pipe 3 feet under ground, ſeven thoughts of 4 inches in circumference, and 5 inches bore diameter;—from thence a variety of diverſified pipes will be led in different directions, as may beſt ſuit the convenience of individuals. The whole was undertaken by Mr. Benjamin Clark Gilman, of Exeter, by contract.—Superintendants of the ſame, are Col Iſhobalet Ladd, Joſh Pierce, Eſq Joſeph Whipple, Eſq Dr. Nathaniel A. Haven, and Capt. Elijah Hall whoſe indefatigable attention to all kind of public buſineſs, is too well known and too juſtly appreciated, to need any eulogium.

NORFOLK, November 23.

MESSRS. PRINTERS,

Norfolk, Nov. 22.

Pleaſe give the following a corner in your paper, and you will much oblige the captain of the ſchooner Ranger, now in Hampton Roads;

—That on the 15th of October, being only one day from Jamaica, was boarded by the French privateer Sanſpareil of 10 guns and after examining our papers, were ſo good as to rob the ſchooner of four barrels of bread, two of beef, and myſelf of my watch and the greater part of my wearing apparel, as well as many of my ſeamen; then after calling me a d——n'd American raſcal, ſuffered me to proceed on my voyage.

JOHN MASON.

RICHMOND:

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30.

The following gentlemen are elected members of Congreſs, for the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: Harriſon G. Otis, Samuel Lyman, Samuel Sewell, Bailey Bartlett, William Shepard, John Read, and Joſeph B. Varnum.

We hear from Annapolis, that the amendments to the Federal Conſtitution, for excluding *aliens born* from the councils of the Union, propoſed by the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, will ſhortly come before the Aſſembly; but that being conceived an *expoſt facto* law, it will not be concurred in by this ſtate, without a modification. *Balt Intel.*

The French by compelling their young men to *fight four years* for their wives, will doubtleſs raiſe the value of the fair ſex, and the character of matrimony. The ladies are thus made the rewards of valour, and the deſire of connubial happineſs will derive an adventitious importance by the difficulty of obtaining it. Indeed it is in ſome meaſure reſtoring the old *chivalrous* faſhion, when a knight durſt not preſume to aſk a *lady's love* till he has been beaten to *mummy*.

The Editor of the Boſton Centinel exultingly mentions, that lately a liberty Pole (termed by him a *Jacobin Pole*) which had been erected at Dedham, had been proſtrated with the dirt; and that one FAIRBANKS, a *deluded ringleader*, charged with being an *acceſſary* in erecting this rallying point of *inſurrection* and *civil war*, was apprehended by the marſhal of the diſtrict, accompanied by ſeveral *good citizens* of a neighbouring town, and carried to Boſton for examination, part of which he underwent the ſame evening before Judge Lowell.

What! is it to be deemed ſeditious, and conſidered as an act of inſurrection in our citizens to erect a Liberty Pole, reared in commemoration of our dear-bought FREEDOM and INDEPENDENCE, purchaſed with *their* treaſure and *their* blood? Whilſt we were in colonial ſubjection to Great-Britain, at the commencement of the revolution, it is well recollected that it was conſidered *rebellion* to erect this or any other emblem of Liberty, and any perſon was harraſſed and puniſhed by the mercenary hirelings of George the Third for attempting it. But who would have believed it, had it then been foretold, that the People of America, after having fought ſeven long years to obtain their Independence, would, at this early day, have been ſeized and dragged into confinement by their own government, for erecting a Pole in remembrance of that very Independence? But ſo it is—

"*Hail Columbia, happy Land!*"

FROM THE NEW LONDON BEE.

To our Subscribers.

The patrons of the BEE cannot imagine that the Printer can ſubſiſt, like a *cameleon*; upon *air*—or that he can live, like a *bear*, without *fire*; or like a *rat*, without paying *rent*—or that he can make paper, like a *conjurer*, out of *nothing*, or that he can find dollars, like *money-diggers*, in the *earth*, to pay his journeymen and poſt-riders. They will therefore ſee the neceſſity of forwarding their dues before the winter ſets in and their hearts or purſes are frozen—Is not "the labourer worthy of his hire?" why then do ye not pay him? Wood, produce, or any thing (except pumpkins) to keep thankſgiving with, thankfully received, and *caſh itſelf* will not be ſent back. C. HOLT.

[The above humourous hints, tho' the merit of them lies with the author, would ſerve for the greater part of the papers in the United States.]

From the BOSTON CHRONICLE.

COMMUNICATED.

It is ſurprizing that while the Centinel, &c are conſtantly abuſing, and in the moſt ſcurrilous manner reviling the members of Congreſs, the Vice-Preſident, &c. that ſuch papers ſhould have the audacity to charge the Chronicle with theſe publications. Let the citizens look over the articles upon which a proſecution has commenced, and they will be able to judge, whether the Chronicle is culpable, and how far the ſlan-

[illegible] libel reſt on the other [illegible] is ſuffered with impunity to diſſeminate its [illegible] ſtuff on the moſt unſuſpecting readers of Congreſs with their names at length; another is herraſſed by indictments, and expoſed to the diſtreſſing anxieties of a trial—by conſtructions put on words which were never intended by the authors.—In a free government, can there be ſuch a partial operation of Law?

ANECDOTE.

ORIGINAL AND TRUE.

After the battle of Cowpens, in which Tarleton's dragoons were ſo roughly handled by the Americans, he drew up his men, and riding in front of the line, communicated to them ſtrict orders to give no quarter there after. A ſhort time after, in an action where the American militia threw down their arms and begged for their lives, one of them anſwered. "Aye, aye! we'll give you quarter; but as we are in ſomething of a hurry, we'll only halve *you now, and* quarter *you as we come back;" and ſo hewed them down with their Sabres.*

"*This* navoize *paſſed from mouth to mouth, and excited* laughter *in the midſt of carnage! Were theſe* men *or* fiends?"

—MARRIED—

Mr. JERMAN BAKER of Peterſburg, to Miſs M. B. EPPES, daughter of Col. FRANCIS EPPES, of Cheſterfield.

VIRGINIA:

IN THE HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY.

BETWEEN

Archibald Anderſon, Henry Garret and Martha his wife, David Anderſon, Thomas Meriwether and Polly his wife, Francis Anderſon, Elizabeth Anderſon, Lucy Anderſon, William Anderſon, and Sarah Anderſon; which ſaid Archibald, Martha, David, Polly, Francis, Elizabeth, Lucy, William, and Sarah, are children of David Anderſon, deceaſed, and the five laſt of whom being infants, appear by the ſaid Thomas Meriwether, their next friend, Jaſper Anderſon, Waddy Thompſon and Elizabeth his wife, Nicholas Anderſon, David Anderſon, Sarah Anderſon, Cicily Anderſon, Nancy Anderſon, and Edmund Anderſon. which ſaid Jaſper, Elizabeth, Nicholas, David, Sarah, Cicily, Nancy and Edmund, are children of Richard Anderſon, deceaſed, and the three laſt of whom, to wit, Cicily, Nancy, and Edmund, being infants, appear by the ſaid Jaſper, their next friend, Ann Minor, Matthew Anderſon, Chriſtopher Hudſon and Sarah his wife, Edmund Anderſon, and Samuel Anderſon, plaintiffs.

AND

Samuel Giſt, Nathaniel Anderſon, Thomas Anderſon, and Benjamin Toler, defendants.

THE defendant, Samuel Giſt, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counſel, *It is Ordered*, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next term and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper of the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the capitol of the ſaid city.

(A Copy)

Teſte,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

To Farmers.

A PERSON now in Richmond, a native of England, who can produce the moſt undoubted and reputable teſtimonials of having been regularly bred as a Farmer and Seedſman, and who has had the ſuperintendance and ſtewardſhip of three or four of the fineſt eſtates in the county of Norfolk, in England, and who from a reſidence in this country, during which he has been engaged in the management of ſeveral plantations, does not heſitate to ſay that he believes he is now poſſeſſed of a knowledge of the different ſoils of this ſtate to enable him to manage a Farm to advantage.—He is alſo well acquainted with diſeaſes peculiar to Horſes and Cattle in this country, having practiſed the medical knowledge of a Farrier with great ſucceſs, the reſult of regular ſtudy and long practiſing that branch in Britain.

Any gentleman who wiſhes to employ a perſon of the above deſcription, will receive the neceſſary information by applying to the Printer hereof.

Richmond, Nov. 30, 1798.

THE SUSCRIBER

Intends on the firſt of December next, to commence buſineſs in the

Auction & Commiſſion

LINE,

In the ſtore in the town of Manchester, oppoſite Johnſon's Ware-Houſe, and lately occupied by Meſſrs. John Hendrick & Co. at which place Goods will be thankfully received.—Any buſineſs entruſted to his management will be ſtrictly attended to, and the utmoſt punctuality obſerved.

WILLIAM BALL.

Nov. 27, 1798.

Notice.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of HEZEKIAH PURYEAR, deceaſed, either by bond or otherwiſe, are hereby requeſted to bring them in legally authenticated, on or before the 12th day of March next; and thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make proviſion for immediate payment, as we are deſirous of cloſing our executorſhip.

ELLIS PURYEAR, } Ex'rs.
HEZ. PURYEAR, }

Nov. 27, 1798.

Wanted Immediately,

TWO OF THESE

Journeymen Tailors.

For good hands the higheſt wages will be given, by

THOMAS COURTNEY.

Richmond, Nov. 29, 1798. (1)

November 23d, 1798.

SIR,

YOU will please to take notice, that I shall on Tuesday the 15th of January next, between the hours of ten in the fore, and two o'clock in the afternoon, attend at the house of Mr. Daniel Bates, in the county of Chesterfield, and state of Virginia, in order to take the deposition of the said Daniel Bates, which deposition when taken, to be read in evidence on the trial of my suit against you, now depending in the district court, heretofore holden in the town of New-London, in the county of Campbell and state aforesaid: your attendance you may give if you please.

HENRY BELL.

Mr. Jacob M'Craw, in the state of N. Carolina. } (4w‖)

George Keane

HAS lately hired the Houses, Stables, &c. of Gordon's Old Tavern in Manchester, where he offers his services to his friends and the public, and assures them that nothing will be wanting on his part to accommodate his customers and render their entertainment eligible.

Manchester, Nov. 21, 1798. (8w)

Will be Sold

On Friday the 28th of Dec. next, at the Plantation of Joshua Agree, deceased, in Hanover County, near Cold Harbour,

SEVERAL LIKELY

NEGROES,

The Stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and the Crops of Corn, Fodder, &c. belonging to the deceased. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaser on giving bond and approved security, to

BENJAMIN OLIVER, Ex'r.

Hanover, Nov. 23, 1798. (4w)

Washington's Reports.

THE subscribers to WASHINGTON'S REPORTS are requested to apply for their copies, at Prichard and Davidson's Book-Store, where the first volume is ready for delivery.

Prichard and Davidson have a few copies for sale—price THREE DOLLARS.

November 12, 1798.

VIRGINIA:

AT A COURT HELD FOR HALIFAX COUNTY,

On Monday the 27th day of August, 1798

William Carr, *complainant,*
against
William Glass and Sarah his wife, Robert Shaw & Patsey his wife, Haily Shaw and Rebecca his wife, Jesse Hodges, Joseph Hodges, Chainey Hodges & James Hodges, heirs of James Hodges, deceased, *defendants.* } IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, William Glass and Sarah his wife, Robert Shaw & Patsey his wife, Haily Shaw & Rebecca his wife, Joseph Hodges, Chainey Hodges and James Hodges, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, *It is Ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the fourth Monday in March next and answer the bill of the complainants; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the City of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

(A Copy)

Teste,

BERRYMAN GREEN, D. C. H. C.

COPPER & TIN WARE *Manufactory.*

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to a generous public, for the very great encouragement he has met with in his line of business; and begs leave to inform his friends & customers, that he has on hand a quantity of STRONG STOUT COPPER in SHEETS and bottoms, that they may be supplied with STILLS on the shortest notice, either with PATENT, COPPER or PEWTER WORMS.

He has a number of STILLS of all sizes finished and ready for delivery, made on the best and most improved principles, which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices.

WILLIAM COOK.

N. B. All kinds of TIN WORK as usual.

☞ The highest cash price given for old BRASS, COPPER, PEWTER or LEAD.

A Partner Wanted.

THE Subscriber's Tanyard &c. Currying Shop being a considerable distance a part, renders it inconvenient for him to attend to both,—he therefore wishes to take a PARTNER in the

Tanning & Currying BUSINESS,

a person who has a competent knowledge of either of the branches, and can put in an equal stock.——For further particulars, enquire at his Currying Shop opposite Richard Bowler's Tavern, or at his Tanyard near William Hay's Brewery; where he means to continue the said business as usual, and will Tan Hides on Shares, give Leather in Exchange for Hides or Bark at moderate prices, or give Cash for said articles.

JAMES LOVNES.

Richmond, 7th Mo. 16th, 1798. (4w)

FOR SALE,
A NEW DOUBLE-GEARED

MILL,

With ten acres of LAND,

LYING in Henrico county, adjoining the lands of William Randolph of Tuckahoe, and Col. William Heth, five miles below Richmond and one from James river.—A good Dwelling House at the Mills lately repaired which will accommodate a small family. This mill is on a never failing stream, and watered by a canal which has stood the greatest freshes without damage, and there is no danger of her ever being damaged or blown up by floods of water. This mill was set to work in January last, and has ground upwards of 600 barrels of corn, all country grist. A great bargain may be had in this property, as my state of health will not allow me to pay that attention to business which it requires. The many local advantages attending this property, make it unnecessary to give any further description. Persons wishing to purchase will view the premises, and judge for themselves. One third of the purchase money will be expected in hand, one third in eighteen months, and the remainder in two years. Interest from the date will be required if not punctually paid. A security on the property to insure payment will be taken, and an undoubted title will be given

HALES SHARPE.

Henrico county, Four Mile-Creek, August 2, 1798. } [tf]

FOR SALE,

AN EXCELLENT SECOND HAND JOINT TOP

Riding Chaise

—ALSO—

A NEW DOUBLE STICK

CHAIR.

For further particulars enquire of the Printer hereof.

Richmond Oct 15. 1798. (tf)

FOR CLYDE,

TO SAIL IN THIS MONTH,

The Fine new British Armed SHIP,

BETSEY,

JOHN MARQUIS, Commander,

Mounting 12 Carriage Guns, about 400 Hogsheads burthen.——For freight or passage apply to Capt. MARQUIS, on board, or Messrs ROBERTSON and BROWN, Norfolk, ROBERT POLLOK & Co. Richmond, or

BUCHANAN, DUNLOP & CO.

Petersburg, Nov. 4, 1798. (3w)

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber on the eleventh of November, instant, a Likely Negro Fellow named

JEFFREY,

Twenty five or twenty-six years of age, not of a very dark complexion, has a pleasant countenance when in conversation, dressed in old cloaths, has a striped swansdown waistcoat---He took with him a blanket and a set of shoemaker's tools, and is a rough shoemaker and carpenter. I purchased him lately of a Mr. William Cox of Accomac county. He came by water to Richmond, and I expect he will endeavour to get on board of some vessel to return there. I will give the above reward if apprehended over the bay and TEN DOLLARS if on this side and secured in any jail so that I get him again.

WILLIAM WARDLAW.

Charlottesville, Nov. 12th, 1798.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned carrying him out of this state at their peril. W. W.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A WOMAN who understands Cooking, Washing, &c. and can come well recommended for honesty, industry and sobriety.—— Enquire of the Printer.

November 3.

The Subscriber

Intending to remove into the country, offers for SALE his

House and Lots

IN THIS CITY.

J. PENDLETON.

City of Richmond, 20th July, 1798 }

Journals, Day-books and Ledgers,

May be had at S. Pleasants' Printing-Office.

BLANK

Bills of Exchange,

(An approved form, or to a set)

To be had at S. Pleasants' Printing Office.

Stamp Act.

A correct Table of Duties, payable on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper agreeable to the above act (which began to take place the 1st July last) may be had at Pleasants' Printing-Office.

LAW BOOKS

For sale at

SAMUEL PLEASANTS' PRINTING-OFFICE.

Ambler's Reports
Gilbert's Reports
Peake's Nisi Prius
Parker's Reports
Rowan's Trial
Mitford's Pleadings
Schieffer's Practice
Stubbs' Crown Circuit
Sayer's Reports
Hatsel's Precedents
Hardres's Reports
Hargrave's Tracts
Jacob's Court Keeper
Sayer's Law of Costs
Lawyer's Magazine
Miller on Government
Morgan's Essays
Cruise on Uses
Cowper's Reports
Douglas's Reports
Cases in Equity
Sheppard's Touchstone
Saunders on Uses & Trusts
Tidd's Practice
Trials per pais
Pigot on Recoveries
Solicitor's Guide
Dyer's Reports
Doctor & Student
Sellon's Analysis
Davies's Reports
Pleader's Assistant
Snowers' Reports
Vattel's Law of Nations
Hinde's Chancery
Reeves' History English Law
Newnam's Conveyancing
Euer's Pleadings
Fearne on Remainders
Hale's Pleas
Higmore on Bail
Attorney's Vade Mecum
Conroy's Reports
Proctor's Practice
Powell on Devises
Perkins' Conveyancing
Salkeld's Reports
T. Raymond's Reports
Buller's Nisi Prius
Law of Partnership
Raymond's Reports
Clerk's Instructor
Finch's Chancery
Cruise on Fines
Woodeson's Lectures
Ward's Law of Nations
Espinasse's Nisi Prius
Kyd on Bills of Exchange
Viner's abridgement (24 vols.)
Atkyns's Reports
Andrews's Reports
W. Blackstone
Croke's Reports
Modern Reports
Burnes' Law Dictionary
Burnes' Notes
Blackstone's Law Tracts
Williams's Conveyancing
Williams's Justice
Criminal Law
Leach's Crown Law
Serjeant Rumington on Ejectments
Attorney's Pocket Book.
Vernon's Chancery
Strange's Reports
Richardson's Practice
Wynhe's Eunomus
Wilson on Fines
Moseley's Reports
Gilbert on Devises
Swift's System
Cromptou's Practice
Veley's Reports
Sullivan's Lectures
Hale's Common Law
Natura Brevium
Vesey Jun.
H. Blackstone
State Trials
Bunbury's Reports
Bankrupt Laws
Barrister
Bosc awen on Convictions
Barton's Suit
Impey's Pleader
Comyn's Reports
Harrison's Chancery
Hale's Pleas
Mallory's Entries
Rights of Englishmen
Yelverton's Reports
Gilbert on Tenures
Wilson's Reports
Talbot's Cases
Peere Williams's Reports
Frazer on Elections
Hullock's Law of Costs
Gilbert on Replevins
Sheridan's Practice
Forum Romanum
Foster's Crown Law
Ridgeway's Reports
Cooke's Bankrupt Law
Powell on Powers
Powell on Mortgages
Sayer on Damages
Kelynge's Reports
Haywood's Digest
Green's Bankrupt Law
Law of Attornies
Kyd on Awards
Every man his own Lawyer
Dogherty's Crown Circuit
Barlemaqui on Law
American Justice
Marten's Law of Nations
Wright's Tenures
Jones on Bailments
Laws of the United States
Henning's Justice
Bosc awen on Penal Statutes
Brown's Dictionary
Coke on Littleton
Crown Circuit Companion
Fonblanque
Gilbert on Executions
——— Rents
———'s Practice
———'s Law of Evidence
——— on Replevins
Noy's Maxims
Powell on Contracts
——— Mortgages

September 7.

John Myers

BEGS leave to inform the PUBLIC that he has opened a

BOTTLING CELLAR,

near the BRIDGE,

Where Gentlemen can be supplied with *Bottled Porter* and *Ale* at a reasonable price.

N. B. Gentlemen who live in the Country may have Porter put up to carry any distance without breakage.

RICHMOND, May, 3, 1798.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM RUSSEL, GROCER, late of this city, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers;—and all those who have demands against said estate are desired to bring in their accounts properly proved for payment.——It is hoped that in either case those concerned will see the necessity of immediately complying with the above request.

SARAH RUSSEL, Executrix.
SAMUEL COUCH, Executor.

Richmond, 11th mo. 12th, 1798.

To rent,

THE TWO NEWLY BUILT

BRICK STORES,

Near the bridge in Richmond——For terms apply to the subscriber, or in his absence to FRANCIS HYLAND.

SAMUEL COUCH.

CASH
GIVEN FOR CLEAN
Linen Rags.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has for sale at his house on Shockoe hill several

BALES OF WOOLLENS,

CONSISTING of Yorkshire plains, Kerseys, Coatings, 6-4ths & 7-4ths coarse & fine Cloths from 3/ to 13/ sterling pr yard—& as they came to him from the Manufactures, he is enabled to sell them on low terms, which he offers to do payable in Notes, of 4 and 6 months, *in this city*—He has also for sale one BALE consisting of Durants, Salloons, Wildbore, Cambletts, Swansdown, Tuftinet, and Kerseymeres.

WILLIAM WISEHAM.

Richmond, Oct. 3, 1798.

By virtue of a deed of trust made to the Subscriber, by William Reynolds of Henrico county, state of Virginia, for the purpose of satisfying the debts due from the said Reynolds to sundry persons, I shall proceed to sell the Personal Estate belonging to him, in the county of Halifax, in North-Carolina, at his plantation on Roanoak river:

THE ESTATE CONSISTS OF FORTY LIKELY

SLAVES,

About one hundred head of CATTLE, a considerable number of HOGS, SHEEP and WORK HORSES—Also, about five hundred barrels of CORN.——The sale will commence on the premises, the fourth of December next, and continue until the whole property is disposed of. The property will be sold for Cash, or the notes, or acceptances of merchants in Petersburg or Richmond.——At the same time the LAND will be RENTED for one or more years as can be agreed on.

WILLIAM SAVAGE.

New-Kent, 15th October, 1798. } tiD

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

GIBSON & MACKENZIE

BEING dissolved on the first day of January last: All persons indebted to them, are requested to call at the store they lately occupied, and make payment to William Mackenzie, who will grant full discharges, and settle all demands against the said concern.

PATRICK GIBSON,
WILL. MACKENZIE, for
RODK. MACKENZIE, & self

Richmond, 20th Oct 1798 (6w)

William Mackenzie & Co.

By several Ships from LONDON and LIVERPOOL have received

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS,

Which they will dispose of on low terms, by WHOLESALE, at their Store, three doors below the Eagle Tavern,

Richmond, October 22, 1798. (6

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

William Russel & Temple,

GROCERS,

HAVING dissolved by the death of William Russel,—the BOOKS and PAPERS are in the hands of LISTON TEMPLE for settlement, where those indebted will please call and discharge their respective balances, and those who have claim against the late co-partnery will apply and receive payment

Liston Temple

Continues to carry on the above business, and shall be thankful to his Friends and the Public for their custom, which he shall endeavor to merit by keeping

A General Assortment of

GROCERIES

of the First Quality and on the most reasonable terms.

Richmond, Nov. 5th, 1798. (4w)

Oyster and Porter HOUSE.

George Watson

KEEPS a house of the above description, near the Bason of the Canal in this City, for the Entertainment of such Gentlemen as may please to call on him.

Richmond, October 5.

Lately Published,

AND FOR SALE AT SAMUEL PLEASANTS' PRINTING-OFFICE, RICHMOND,

[Price 2 shillings]

A SELECTION OF

HYMNS

AND

Spiritual Songs

FROM THE BEST AUTHORS,

BY ANDREW BROADDUS, V. D. M.

May 14.

FOR SALE.

20 qr. casks } old Red Port-Wine of su-
20 pipes } perior quality;
Madeira Wine in pipes;
Tenerisse do. do.
Porter packed in casks of 3 doz. each;
Old West-India Rum;
French Brandy;
Apple Brandy;
2000 gallons excellent Whiskey;
Loaf Sugar
Brown Sugar;
Coffee;
Slit Iron, and
100 barrels excellent cut Herrings:

The above articles have just come to hand, and being principally on consignment, will be sold very low, for cash, by

Gamble & Temple,

Who have as usual a good assortment of

DRY GOODS

on hand, which will be sold on equitable terms.

Richmond, June 11, 1798.

Thomas Gilliat

HAS Imported by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, an extensive and well selected assortment of

FASHIONABLE

FALL GOODS

Which is now selling off, at his usual low prices, for Cash or Country Produce.—Also a large supply of the following Articles, will be sold low for Cash, or at a moderate advance, on six months credit:

Kendall Cottons,
Duffel and Rose Blankets,
White and Coloured Plains,
Kerseys, Halfthicks and Coatings,
Yarn and Plaid Hose,
6-4 and 7-4 Cloths, well assorted colours and prices,
Small Cases of Hardware and Cutlery, well assorted,
Casks of Pewter and Glass-Ware, each assorted,
Boxes of Hats, ditto.
Callicoes and Irish Linens,
British and German Oznaburgs,
Sacking and Rolls,
Shot and Gun Powder,
Seine Twine.

RICHMOND, October 25th, 1798. }

GEO: JEFFERSON & CO

Have received from LONDON, LIVERPOOL and HAMBURGH,

A FEW BALES OF

White, blue and green Plains,
Rose and duffil Blankets,
German and British Oznaburgs,
Lubeck and Hempen Rolls,
White and brown Sheeting,
Twilled Sacking, &c. &c.

Which they will sell by the PIECE or PACKAGE on very moderate terms for CASH, or approved NOTES on a short credit.

THEY HAVE LIKEWISE

A FEW PIPES OF

Madeira Wine.

Richmond, Nov. 9th, 1798. (tf)

JUST RECEIVED

and for Sale by the Subscriber on reasonable terms,

THE FOLLOWING

GOODS,

By WHOLESALE or RETAIL,

German Linens,—*viz.*

OZNABURGS	Bed-ticking
Brown Hempen	Oil-cloth.

Ironmongery.

Mill-saws	Screw-augers
Hand do.	Gimblets
Plane-irons	Compasses
Chissels	Trowels
Gouges	Mark-drawers
Draw knives	Wafel-irons.
Coffee Mills	

Hollow Glass.

Decanters plain & cut	Tumblers plain & cut
Cage Glasses	Wine Glasses do.
Medicine Phials	

Nurenberg Goods,

Among which are a great variety of children's Toys, Snuff Boxes, Black Lead Pencils, Slates and slate Pencils, Cloth Brushes, &c. &c. &c.

Likewise,

A large assortment of Looking Glasses, Violins and Violin Strings.

JAMES THOMPSON.

Richmond, March 27, 1798. tf.

Doctor Philip Larus,

Surgeon & Dentist,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond and its vicinity, that he intends to remain at Capt. Richard Bowler's tavern for a few weeks, where he will be happy to wait on those who may need his services.

Oct. 7, 1798.

Just received

And for Sale at this Printing Office,

A FEW COPIES OF

Monroe's View

OF THE

Conduct of the Executive.